under SUME women beneficiaries are eligible to a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 5,000 as compared to Rs. 4,000 available to general category beneficiaries.

(c) The scheme for Women Development Corporation was formulated in 1986-87. These Corporations are expected to play catalytic role in identifying women entrepreuners, providing technical consultancy services, facilitating availability of credits, promoting marketing of products and strengthening Women's Cooperatives, arranging training facilities etc. So far 16 Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and U.T. of Chandigarh. No such Corporation has been set up in Delhi. This scheme has been transferred to States with effect from 1992-93 as per decision of the National Development Council.

(d) and (e) There is already reservation of 15% and 7½% of jobs in the Central services and Public sector undertakings for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Women belonging to these communities are deserving the benefit from this reservation.

Shift in the Objective Set Out in the Fire Year Plans

1352. SHRI PARAMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shift in the objectives set out in various Five Year Plans ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The basic objectives of Five Year Plans have been growth, modernisation, self reliance and social justice. Relative emphasis on these had varied in the Five Year Plans with the changes in economic situations and the requirements of the country.

Regional Imbalence in the Country

1353. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the problem of regional imbalance in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the highlights of the assessment ;

(c) what has been the impact of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans in narrowing down regional imbalance ; and

(d) what strategy has been adopted by Government in the Eighth Five Year Plan for balanced regional development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO) : (a) to (d) Development of an area and allocation of funds for this purpose is primarily the responsibiltiy of the concerned State Government. However the Cnetral Government helps the States in overcoming the problems of regional imbalances by programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme. Drought Prone Area Progremme etc., in addition to providing weightage for backwardness in the formula used for resources transfer which has been modified for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Growth Rate in the Country

1354. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target growth rate during the sixth, seventh and the Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 ;

(b) what is the growth rate realised during the above plans ;

(c) what are the reasons for low growth rates during recent years ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to accelerate the growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The target average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan was 5.2 per cent and during Seventh Plan it was 5.0 per cent. The realised average annual increase in GDP were 5.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent during the Sixth and the Seventh Plans, respectively. The GDP growth targets are not set for the Annual Plans. The GDP increased by 5.2 per cent in 1990-91, and by 1.2 per cent in 1991-92 The average annual growth target for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) is 5.6 per cent for GDP at factor cost. The advance estimate of growth in GDP at factor cost for the year 1992-93 is 4.2 per cent.

(c) GDP growth in 1991-92 was low mainly due to the decline in agricultural production by 2.8 per cent and decline in industrial production by 0.1 per cent over the previous year.

(d) The growth oriented policies of the Government investments and programmes under the Eighth Five Year Plan will improve the prospects of growth during the coming years.

अन्य देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1355. श्री **अजीत जोगी** : क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के प्रमुख देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है ; और

(ख) नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) :(क)विश्व बैंक के प्रकाशन "वर्ल्ड टेबल्स, 1993" के अनुसार वर्ष 1991 के लिये चुने हुए देशों के प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद सम्बन्धी सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ख) नवीनतम प्रकाशन "राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी, 1993" के अनुसार 1991-92 में प्रचलित मूल्यों पर भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 5,529 रु० है।

विवरण

1991 में चुने हुए देशों का प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद

देश	अमरीकी डालरों में प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद
1. अर्जेंटीना	2790
2. बंगला देश	220
3. ब्राजील	2540
4. चीन	370
5. मिस्र अरब गणराज्य	610
6. इथीयोपिया	120
7. यूनान	6340
8. हंगरी	2720
9. भारत	330
10. इंडोनेशिया	610
11. ईरान इस्लामिक रिपब्लिक	2170
12. जापान	26930
13. केन्या	340
14. कोरिया (गणराज्य)	6330
15. मलेशिया	2520
16. मैक्सिको	3030
17. पाकिस्तान	400
18. फिलीपींस	730
19. सऊदी अरब	7820
20. श्रीलंका	500
21. थाईलैंड	1570
22. उगांडा	170
23. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	22240
24. वेनजूएला	2730
25. जिम्बाबवे	650

स्रोत : वर्ल्ड टेबल्स 1993, विश्व बैंक।